

**Vuka! Let's unite towards
a TB-free world!**

9th SA
TB
Conference
8 - 11 June 2026



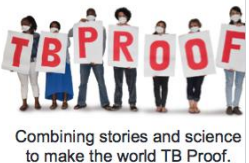
Improving access to TB care
for contacts of people with
TB: Piloting TB Contact Cards
in Khayelitsha health
facilities

Ingrid Schoeman
TB Proof

Background



- TUTT & TPT policies (2023–2024) focus on finding missing people with TB, initiating TB treatment, and TB prevention.
- Close contacts of TB patients are prioritised as high-risk and should be tested and offered TPT if they test negative for TB.
- Shorter, more user-friendly TPT regimens have improved accessibility and uptake.
- Gaps remain: many close contacts still do not present to facilities for testing and prevention.



Challenges in Contact Tracing and the Role of the TBCC



- People diagnosed with TB are advised that close contacts are at risk and should be tested, with TPT offered if negative.
- Currently, TB patients are expected to inform their contacts, but whether or not they do so, is unpredictable.
- This results in missed opportunities for testing and prevention.

The TBCC provides a **clear, written message** to TB contacts about TB risk and what they need to do, supporting a more **structured approach to linkage to care**.



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TB Contact Card Design



 **TB Contact Card** 

YOU are a close contact of someone with TB

- TB is a disease that is spread through the air.
- TB can be breathed in by anyone who is a close contact.

TB can be prevented, treated and cured!

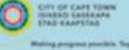
 **You need to test for TB**

If the test is negative, you can protect yourself and others by using TB Preventive Treatment (TPT).



Take this card to be seen more quickly!

#KnowYourTBStatus

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 **TB Contact Card** 

Name of contact: _____

Name of index: _____ ☐ A13 ☐ Z16

☐ **TB test** Date done: _____ Date for result: _____

Place done: ☐ Clinic: _____ ☐ Comm / CHW/NPO _____

Results

☐ positive → refer/start TB treatment

☐ negative → refer/start TPT

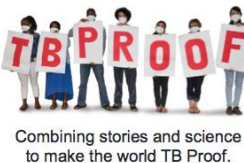
 ☐ **TPT**

Start Date _____ Clinic: _____

TPT regimen: ☐ 3HP ☐ 3RH ☐ 12H ☐ 6H ☐ LFX ☐ Other: _____

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TBCC designed in collaboration with stakeholders, including Department of Health colleagues



Implementation



Piloted at two facilities in Khayelitsha

- Michael Mapongwane CHC: October 2025 – February 2026
- Nolungile CHC: August 2025 – February 2026

TB Contact Cards were integrated into routine TB services during the pilot period



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Results



TBCC Return Rates

Facility	TBCCs Issued	Returned	Return Rate
Michael Mapongwane CHC	735	143	19.5%
Nolungile CHC	167	13	7.8%



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Results



Michael Mapongwane CHC: Key Findings

- Staff demonstrated good engagement with the TBCC process
- Documentation was generally more complete and consistent
- All returned cards included index and contact names
- Some cards included facility identification stickers for improved tracking and identification
- Majority of eligible contacts documented as receiving TPT



Results



Nolungile CHC: Key Findings

- Incomplete documentation on all cards
- No TB tests documented on returned cards
- Minimal TPT documentation
- Staff reported that contacts often came to the facility **without cards**



Results



TB Testing and Outcomes- Michael Mapongwana CHC

- Number of cards returned = 143
- 107 contacts had TB sputum testing documented
- Only 3 contacts had neither TB testing nor TPT documented
- 2 contacts unable to produce sputum and without TB symptoms were initiated on 3HP
- 31 contacts without documented TB tests were likely children assessed clinically and/or by CXR
- Most child contacts were documented as receiving TPT

TB Diagnoses Identified

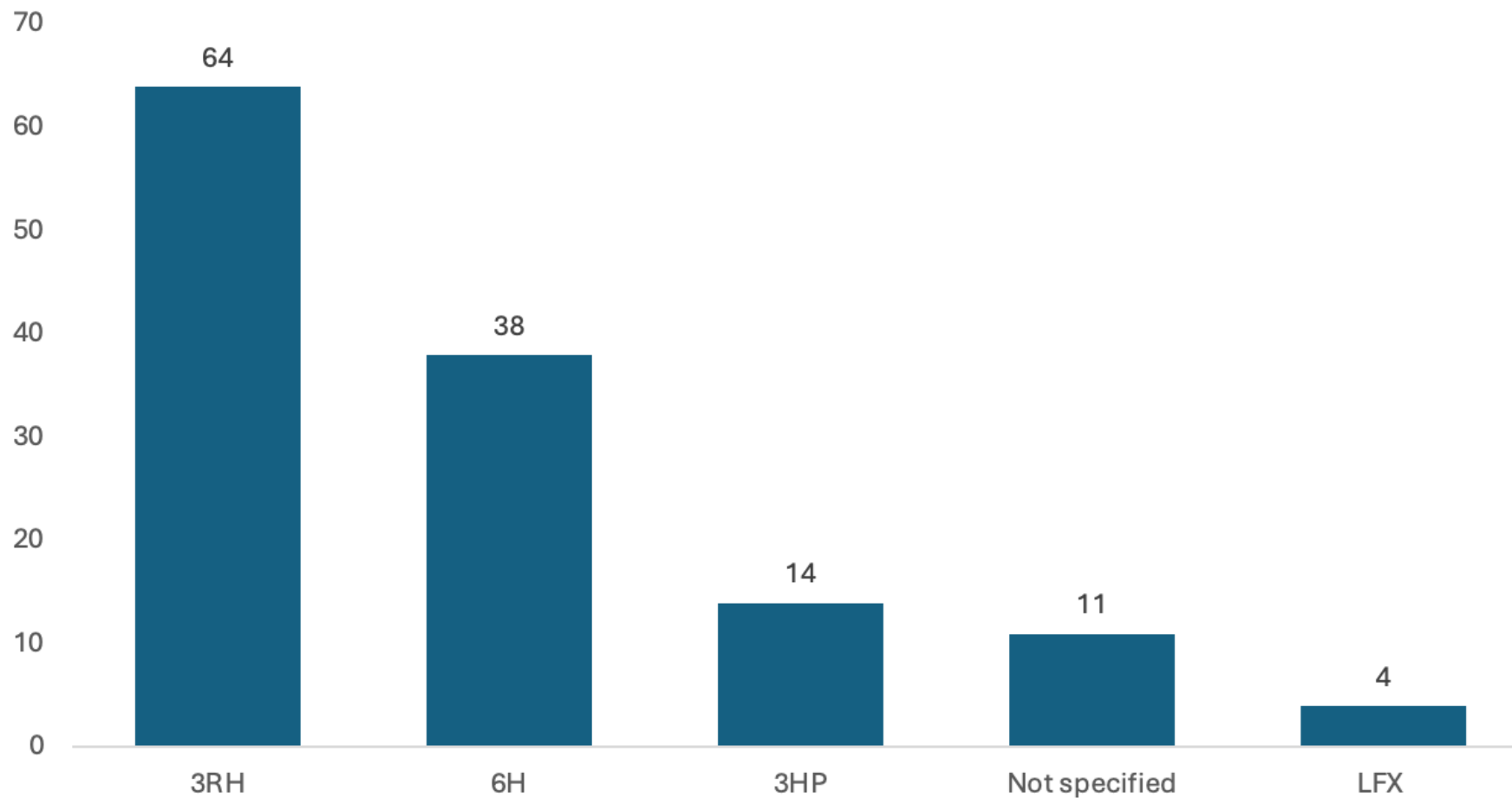
- 13 contacts diagnosed with TB (9% of returned cards)
- 10 diagnosed by TB sputum test
- 3 diagnosed by CXR



Results



TPT Regimens Provided to Contacts (Michael M and Nolungile)



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Implementation Lessons



TB room staff are willing to use a TBCC, as a tool to improve contact tracing

Staff buy-in and ownership are critical

Clear documentation practices improve monitoring of TBCCs

TBCCs may strengthen linkage to testing and TPT when actively integrated into routine workflow

Additional staff orientation and mentoring may improve uptake and card return rates



Next Steps



Findings from the pilot informed ongoing implementation of the TBCC.

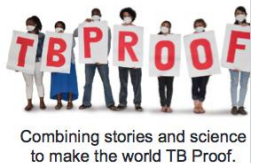
From April 2026, the TBCC intervention was scaled up across all 8 Cape Metro subdistricts.

Scale-up aims to strengthen:

- TB contact tracing
- Linkage to testing
- TPT initiation
- Documentation and follow-up practices through enhanced M&E systems



The TBCC serves as a simple, low-cost tool to support implementation of TUTT and TPT policies in routine care.



Thank you



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